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(54) **ON/OFF DETECTING BUCKLE SWITCH**

(71) Applicant: **HOSIDEN CORPORATION**, Osaka
(JP)

(72) Inventors: **Kenjiro Desaki**, Osaka (JP); **Hirofumi Koizumi**, Osaka (JP); **Takashi Ishibashi**, Osaka (JP)

(73) Assignee: **HOSIDEN CORPORATION**, Osaka
(JP)

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(2013.01); **B60R 2022/4816** (2013.01)

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H01H 13/46; H01H 2003/00; H01H 2003/02;
H01H 2003/22; H01H 2003/32; H01H
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H01H 2231/026; B60R 22/48; A44B 11/25
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See application file for complete search history.

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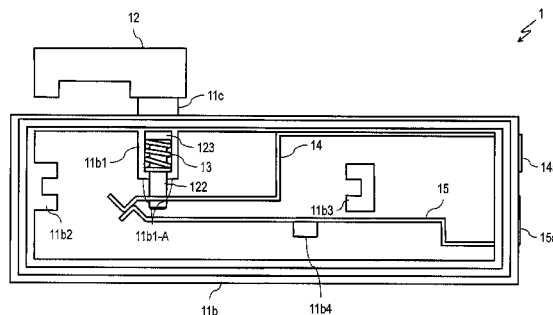
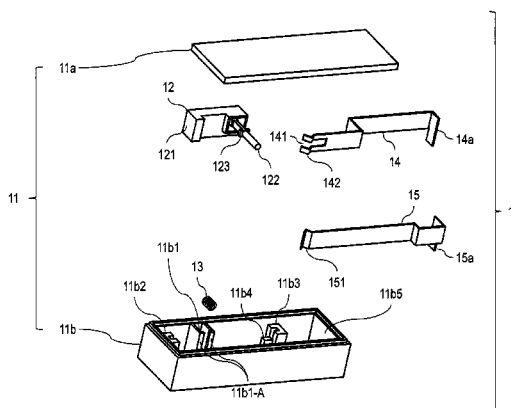
Assistant Examiner — Anthony R. Jimenez

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Greenblum & Bernstein,
P.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ON/OFF detecting buckle switch includes: a case in a housing shape; a slider insertion port equipped in an upper face of the case; a support portion equipped in an inner side face of the case; a fixed terminal provided with a notched portion in one end in a strip shape and the other end fixed to the inner side face of the case; a movable terminal in a strip shape having one area fixed to the support portion; a slider provided with a terminal press portion that projects inside the case penetrating through the slider insertion port of the case and the notched portion of the fixed terminal, and when pressed down, presses down an end of the movable terminal; a spring that biases the slider upward; and bent portions in a hook shape in the notched portion of the fixed terminal and an end of the movable terminal.

2 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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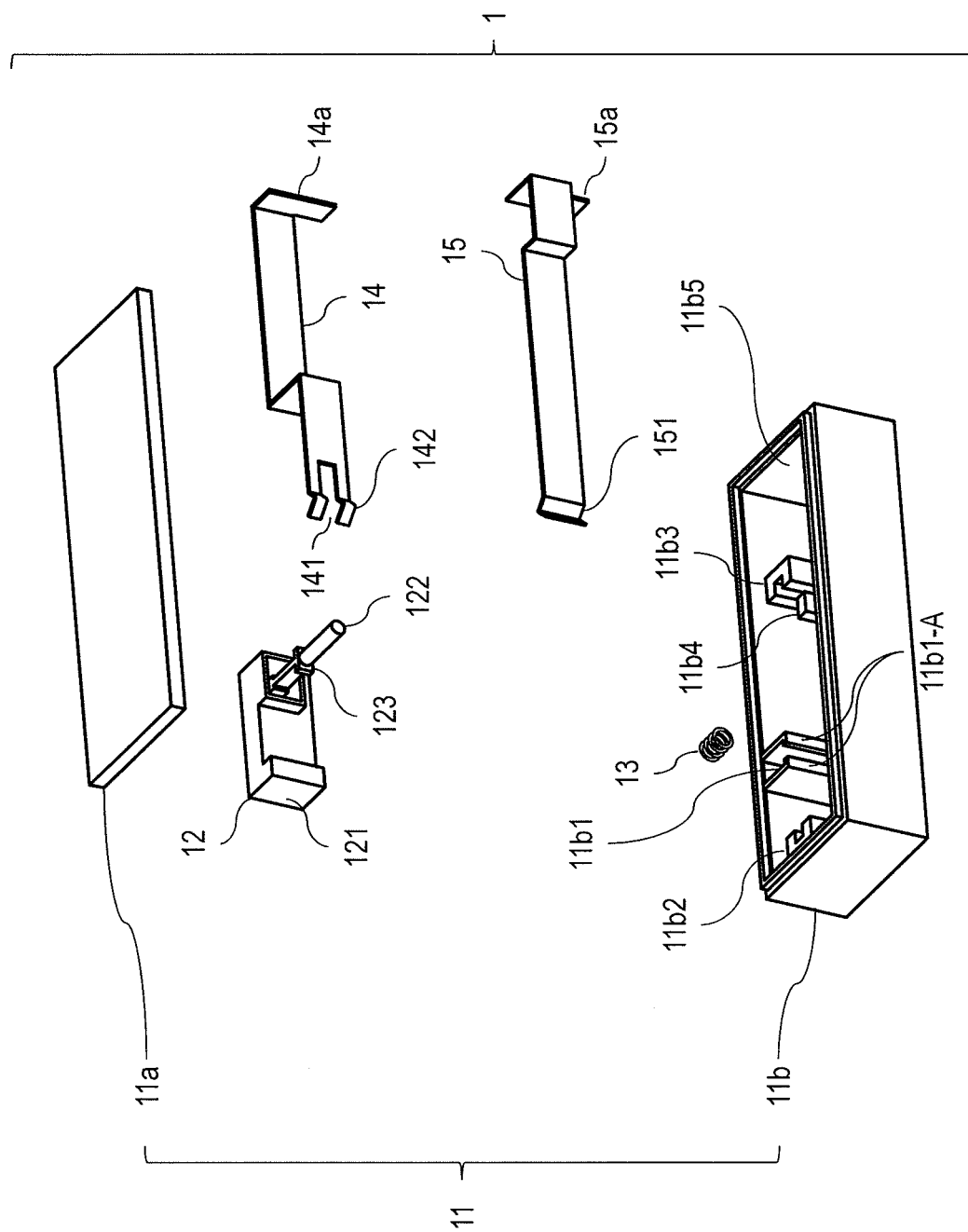
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FIG. 1



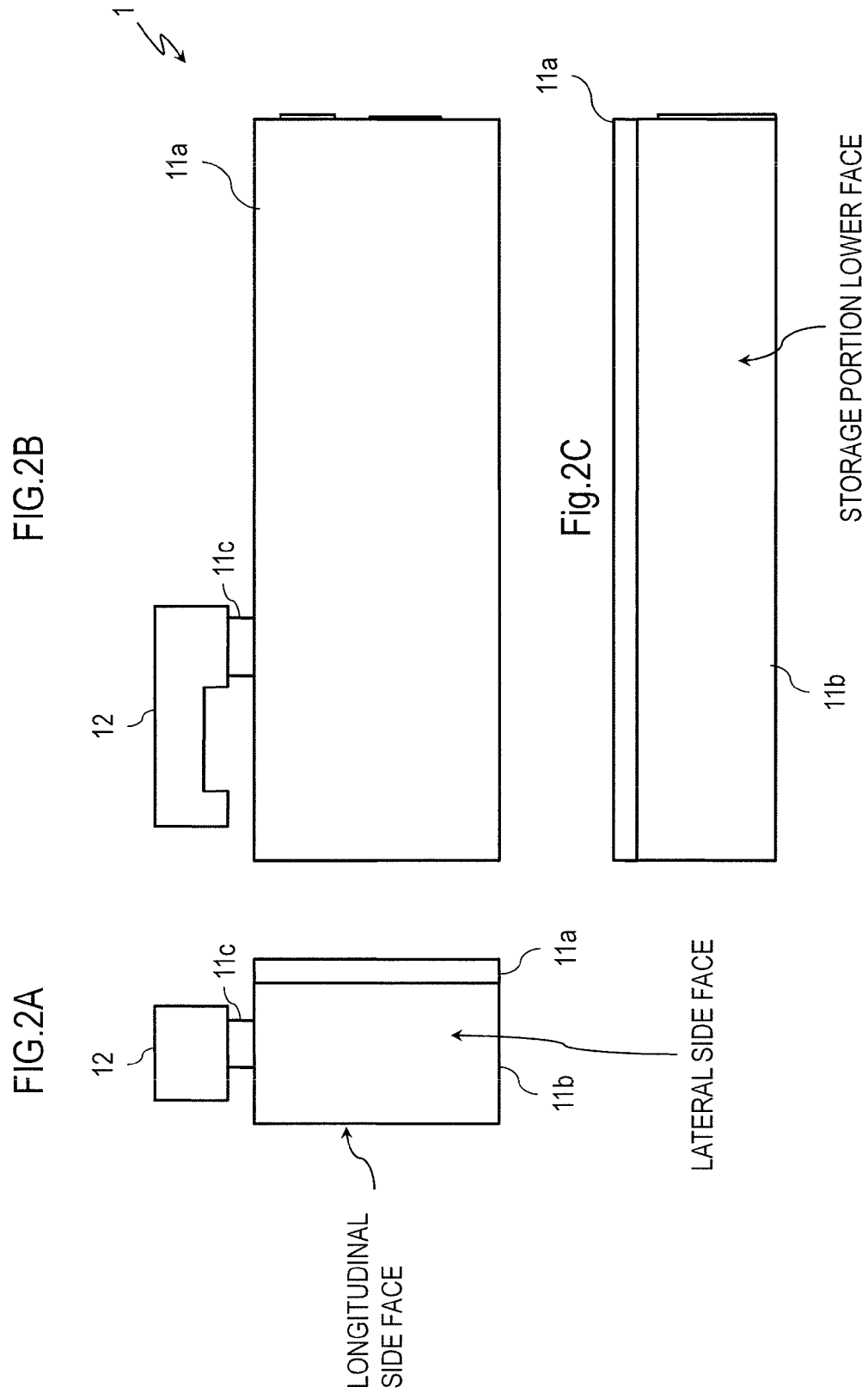
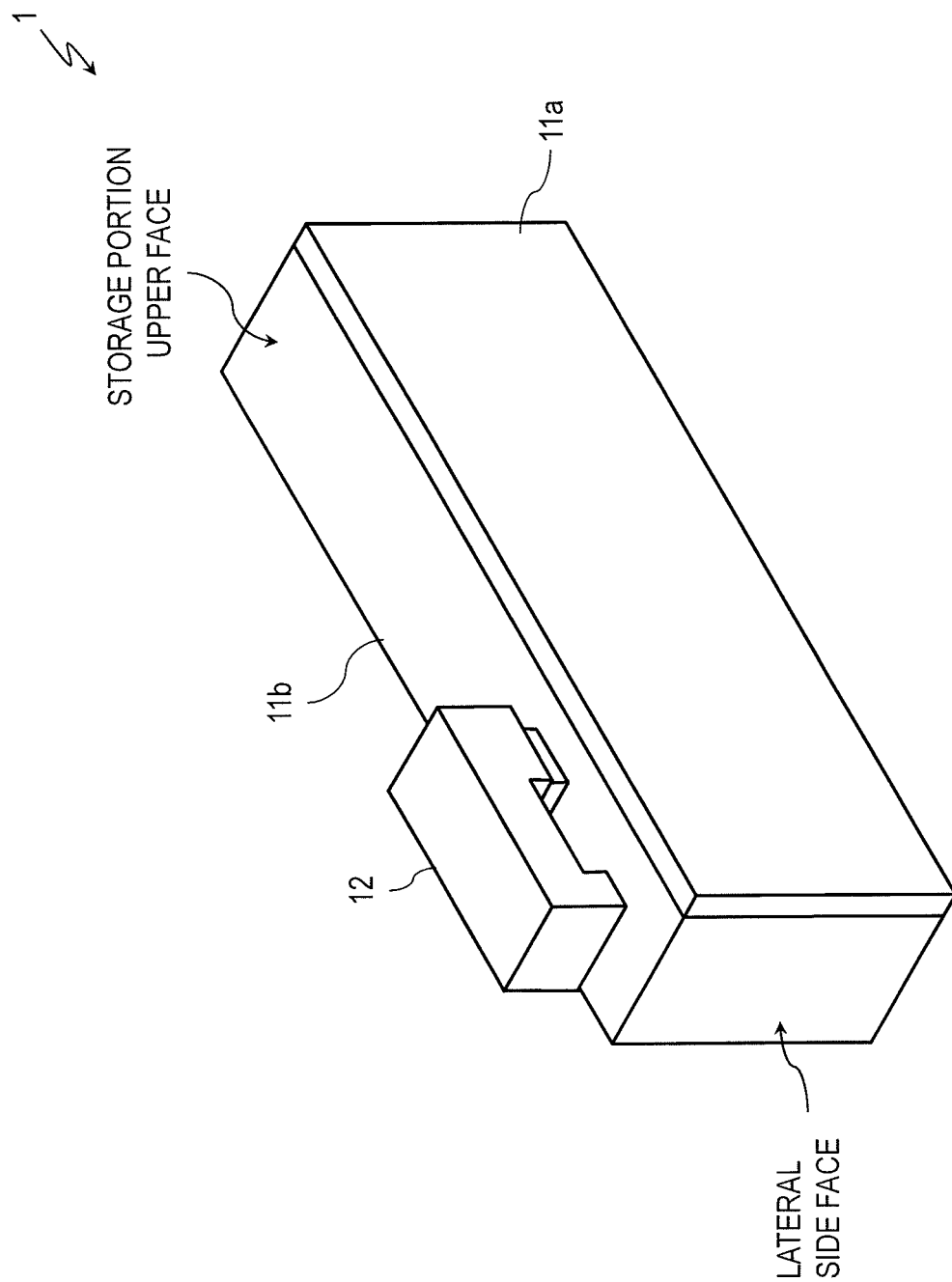


FIG. 3



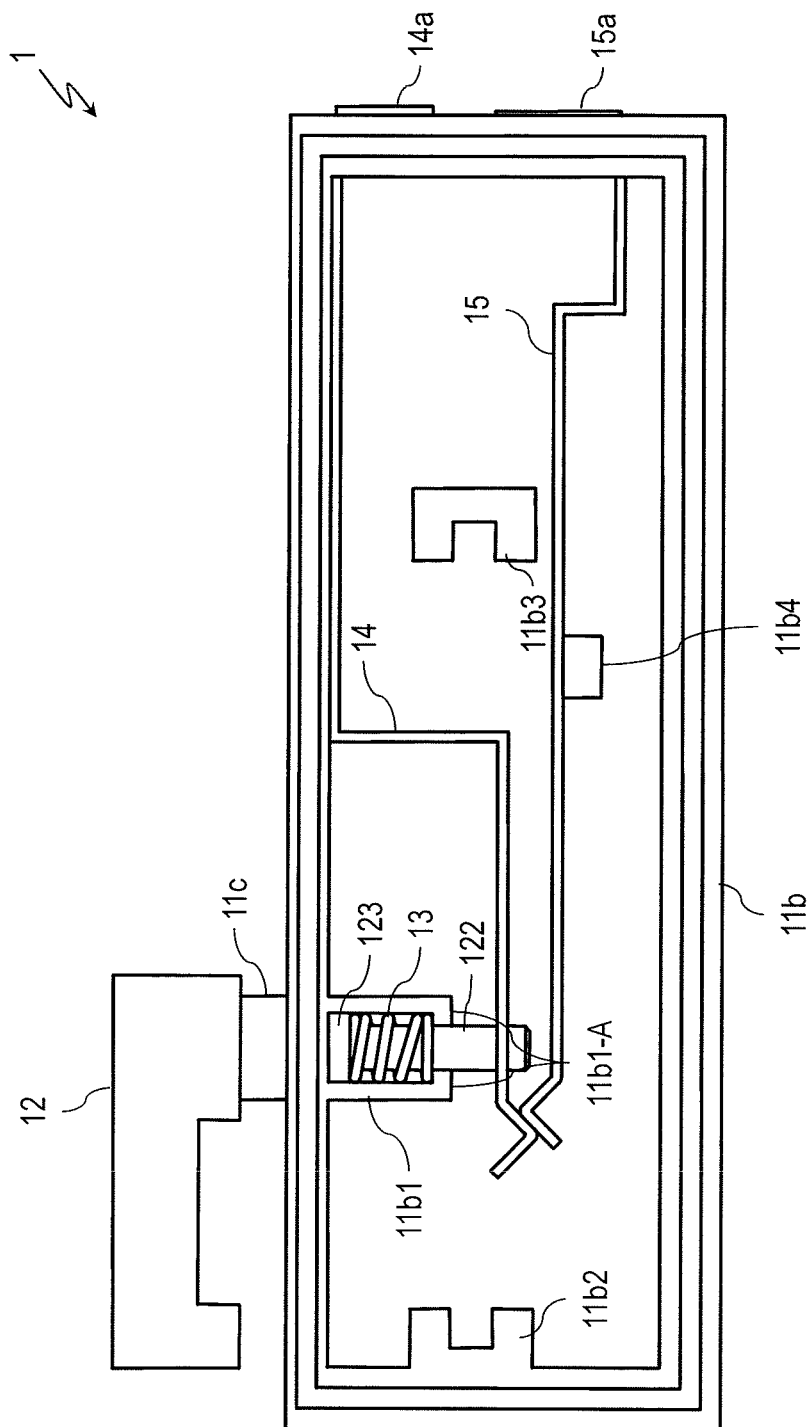


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

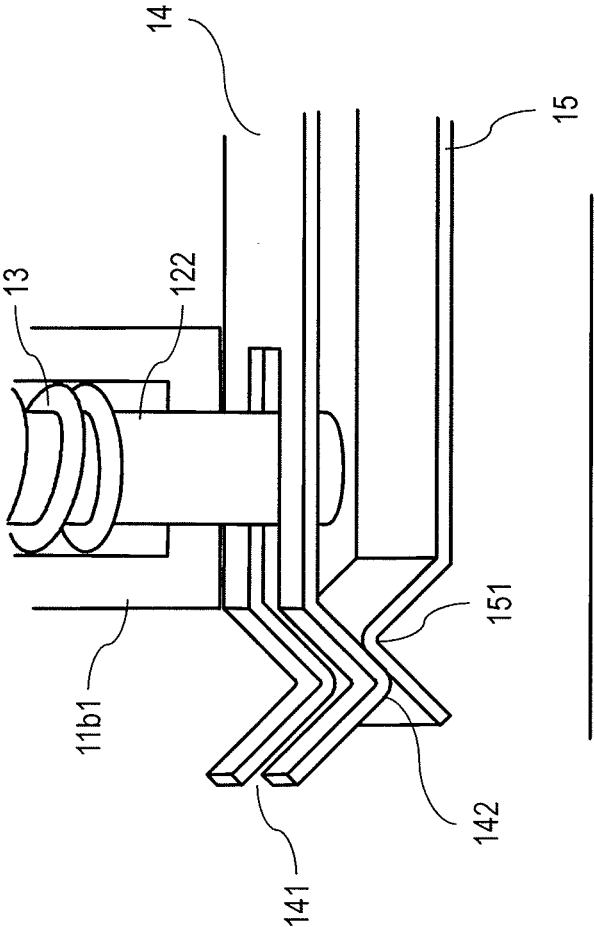
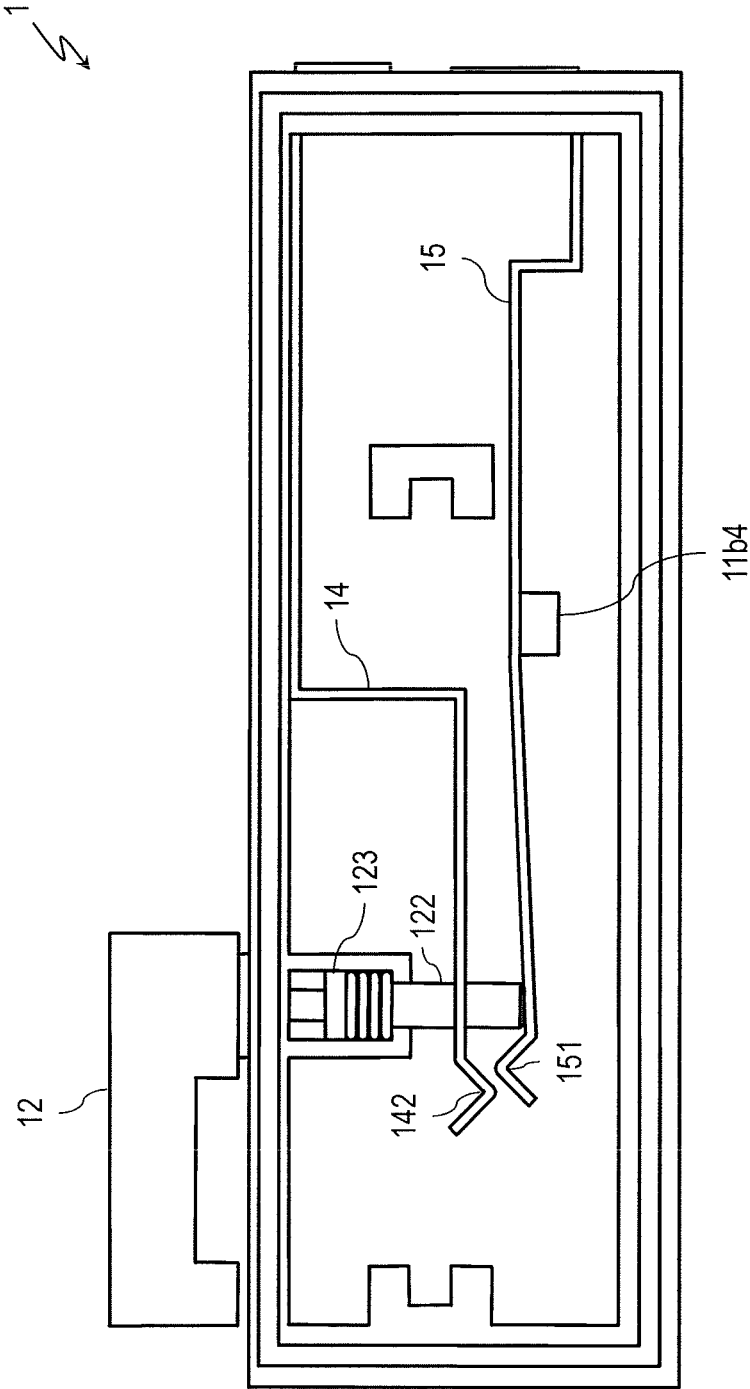
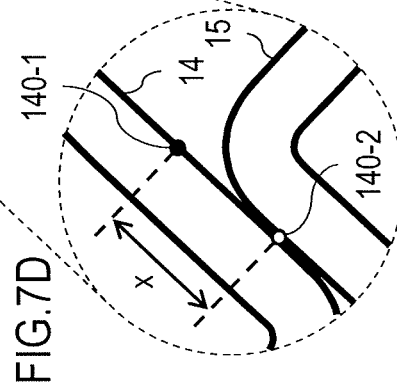
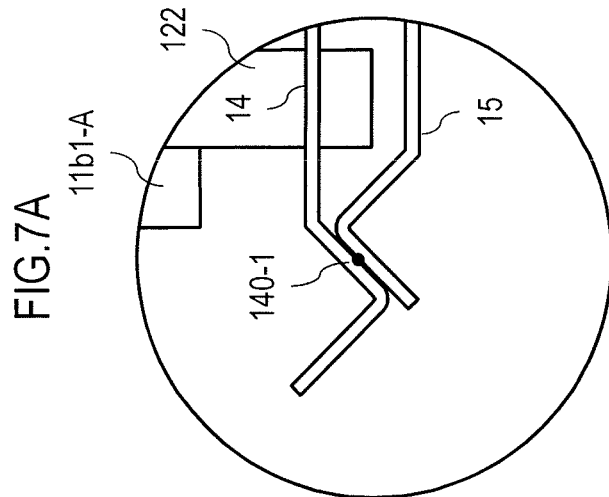
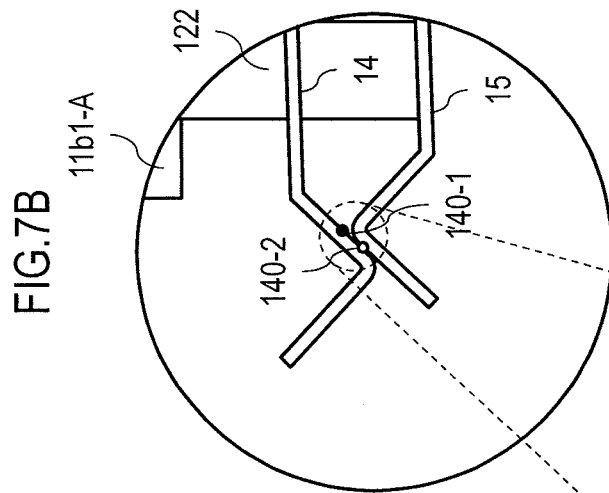
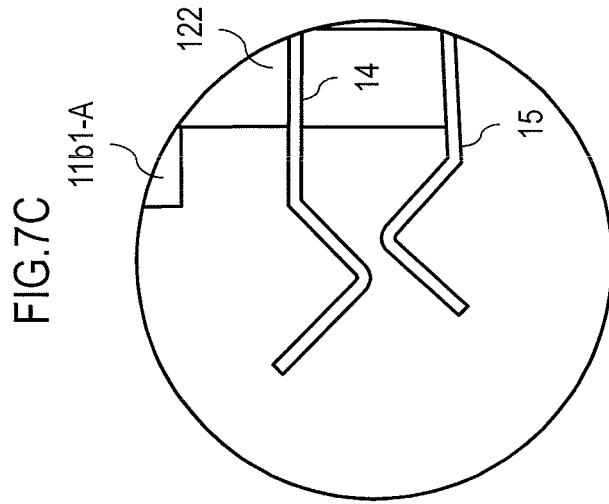


FIG.6





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ON/OFF DETECTING BUCKLE SWITCH**TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to a buckle switch that detects insertion and removal of a tongue plate equipped in a seat belt to and from a buckle main body.

BACKGROUND ART

On a seat of an automobile and the like, a seat belt device is mounted in order to protect an occupant at the time of emergency, such as collision. For easy insertion and removal of a seat belt device of this type, a buckle device is equipped in a seat of an automobile and the like. A buckle device is configured to spring bias a latch member that latches a tongue plate in a latching direction and also to use a locking member to hold the latch member in a state in which the tongue plate and the buckle main body are latched. In such a buckle device, it is required to indicate by a lamp that the tongue plate and the buckle main body are in a latched state, to control actuation of a belt winding power reduction mechanism and the like, or to enable transmission of information of insertion and removal of a seat belt to an air bag ECU (electronic control unit). Therefore, a buckle switch that detects a latched state is equipped inside the buckle. As a prior art related to a buckle switch of this type, there are, for example, Patent Literature 1 shown below and the like. Among buckle switches, there is a switch of a type that detects only a state of contact point conduction/opening at the time of insertion and removal (hereinafter, referred to as an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch).

PRIOR ART LITERATURE**Patent Literature**

Patent Literature 1: Japanese Utility Model Registration Application Laid Open No. S63-104268

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**Problems to be Solved by the Invention**

In the case of an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch employing a butting contact point structure, a minute foreign matter may enter a contact point portion and interrupt conduction of the contact points with each other, causing a problem of a contact point failure. With that, it is an object of the present invention to provide an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch that is capable of effectively removing a foreign matter in a contact point portion.

Means to Solve the Problems

An ON/OFF detecting buckle switch of the present invention includes: a case in a housing shape; a slider insertion port equipped in an upper face of the case; a support portion equipped in an inner side face of the case; a fixed terminal provided with a notched portion in one end in a strip shape and the other end fixed to the inner side face of the case; a movable terminal in a strip shape having one area fixed to the support portion; a slider provided with a terminal press portion that projects inside the case penetrating through the slider insertion port of the case and the notched portion of the fixed terminal, and when pressed down, presses down an end of the movable terminal; a spring that biases the slider upward; and

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bent portions in a hook shape in the notched portion of the fixed terminal and an end of the movable terminal on a free end side.

In the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch of the present invention, when the slider is not pressed down, slopes of the bent portions of the fixed terminal and the movable terminal are contact surfaces, and the fixed terminal and the movable terminal make contact conductively, and when the slider is pressed down, the fixed terminal and the movable terminal are separated to be in an insulated state.

Effects of the Invention

According to the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch of the present invention, it is possible to effectively remove a foreign matter in a contact point portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in a first embodiment.

FIGS. 2A-2C are a three-view drawing of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in the first embodiment, where FIG. 2A is a side view, FIG. 2B is a front view, and FIG. 2C is a bottom view.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a front view of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in the first embodiment with a lid removed when a slider is in an initial state.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating relationship of a terminal press portion and a notched portion of a fixed terminal when a slider is in an initial state.

FIG. 6 is a front view of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in the first embodiment with a lid removed when a slider is in a latched state.

FIGS. 7A-7D are a set of drawings illustrating changes in a contact point position of a fixed terminal and a movable terminal associated with movement of the terminal press portion, where FIG. 7A is a drawing illustrating a contact point position when the slider is in an initial state, FIG. 7B is a drawing illustrating a contact point position in a state immediately before the slider is pressed down to separate the fixed terminal and the movable terminal, FIG. 7C is a drawing illustrating a state in which the slider is fully pressed down to separate the fixed terminal and the movable terminal, and FIG. 7D is an enlarged view of the vicinity of the contact point position in FIG. 7B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Detailed descriptions are given below to embodiments of the present invention. The same numeral is given to components having the same function and thus repetitive descriptions are omitted.

First Embodiment

With reference to FIG. 1 through FIG. 6, an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch in a first embodiment of the present invention is described. FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an ON/OFF detecting buckle switch 1 of the present embodiment. FIG. 2 is a three-view drawing of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch 1 of the present embodiment. FIG. 2A is a side view, FIG. 2B is a front view, and FIG. 2C is a bottom view. FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the ON/OFF

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detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment. FIG. **4** is a front view of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment with a lid **11a** removed when a slider **12** is in an initial state. FIG. **5** is a perspective view illustrating relationship of a terminal press portion **122** and a notched portion **141** of a fixed terminal **14** when the slider **12** is in the initial state. FIG. **6** is a front view of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment with the lid **11a** removed when the slider **12** is in a latched state.

As illustrated in FIG. **1**, the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment is provided with a case **11** in a rectangular parallelepiped housing shape, and the case **11** is configured with a removable lid **11a** and a storage portion **11b** provided with an opening portion **11b5** allowed to be opened and closed by the lid **11a**. The lid **11a** and the storage portion **11b** may be made of resin, such as PBT (polybutylene terephthalate). As illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**, a side face facing the lid **11a** of the storage portion **11b** is referred to as a longitudinal side face, two side faces adjacent to the lid **11a** are referred to as lateral side faces, and the remaining faces are referred to as a storage portion upper face and a storage portion lower face. Inside the storage portion upper face of the storage portion **11b**, a spring storage portion **11b1** that is in an approximately square tube shape and has an open lower face and two open side faces is equipped. In a lower end portion of the spring storage portion **11b1**, spring position fixing nails **11b1-A** are equipped.

In one of the lateral inner side faces of the storage portion **11b**, a first groove portion **11b2** is equipped. In the middle of inside the longitudinal side face of the storage portion **11b**, a second groove portion **11b3** in a square tube shape having an opening portion as a groove is equipped to have the groove facing the groove of the first groove portion **11b2**. The first groove portion **11b2** and the second groove portion **11b3** are members for positioning and fixing a printed circuit board for resistance value detection. In addition, in the middle of the longitudinal inner side face of the storage portion **11b**, on a slightly lower side of the second groove portion **11b3**, a support portion **11b4** in a square bar shape that supports a movable terminal **15** described later is equipped vertically to the longitudinal inner side face.

In the storage portion **11b**, the slider **12**, a spring **13**, the fixed terminal **14**, and the movable terminal **15** are stored. The slider **12** is provided with a tongue plate contact portion **121** in an approximately plate shape and the terminal press portion **122** in an approximately round bar shape that is equipped vertically to a lower face of the tongue plate contact portion **121**. In the middle of the terminal press portion **122**, a collar **123** is equipped. The slider **12** may be made of sliding resin, such as POM (polyoxymethylene), for example. As illustrated in FIGS. **2**, a slider insertion port **11c** in a square tube shape is equipped outside the upper face of the storage portion **11b**, and the terminal press portion **122** of the slider **12** is inserted into the slider insertion port **11c** as illustrated in FIG. **4**. A lower end of the terminal press portion **122** projects into the case penetrating through the slider insertion port **11c** and the opening portion in the lower end of the spring storage portion **11b1**. At this time, the spring **13** is stored in the spring storage portion **11b1** of the storage portion **11b**, and the terminal press portion **122** of the slider **12** penetrates through an inner space of the spring **13**. The spring **13** is positioned in a position containing the terminal press portion **122** by the spring storage portion **11b1** and the spring position fixing nails **11b1-A**. When the slider **12** is pressed down, the spring **13** is compressed while being sandwiched between the collar

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123 and the spring position fixing nails **11b1-10A**. The spring **13** may be made of metal, such as a steel material and phosphor bronze.

The fixed terminal **14** is a conductor in an elongated and thin plate shape (strip shape), and is folded stepwise in the middle so as to avoid the second groove portion **11b3**. The fixed terminal **14** may be of a material, such as brass and phosphor bronze, for example. One end of the fixed terminal **14** is folded downward to form a folded portion **14a**. The folded portion **14a** is mounted and fixed to be exposed to outside the side face facing the lateral side face equipped with the first groove portion **11b2** of the storage portion **11b**. As illustrated in FIG. **5**, in the end of the fixed terminal **14** opposite to the folded portion **14a**, the notched portion **141** is formed. Tip ends of the notched portion **141** are subjected to a bending process to be a hook shape, and the bent portions **142** make contact with the movable terminal **15**. The movable terminal **15** is a conductor in an elongated and thin plate shape (strip shape) similar to the fixed terminal **14**, and is folded stepwise in the middle. The movable terminal **15** may be of a material, such as brass and phosphor bronze, for example, similar to the fixed terminal **14**. One end of the movable terminal **15** is folded upward to form a folded portion **15a**. The folded portion **15a** is mounted and fixed to be exposed to outside the same side face as the folded portion **14a** on a slightly lower side from the folded portion **14a** to have the movable terminal **15** approximately parallel to the fixed terminal **14**. The movable terminal **15** is arranged to be located on an upper face of the support portion **11b4** described above. The end of the movable terminal **15** opposite to the folded portion **15a** is subjected to a bending process to be a hook shape to form a bent portion **151**, and the bent portion **151** lightly makes contact with the bent portions **142** of the fixed terminal **14**. At this time, the contact point of the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** is adjusted to be placed on slopes of the bent portions (hereinafter, may also be referred to as contact surfaces). When the slider **12** is pressed down and the terminal press portion **122** projects deeply into the storage portion **11b**, the terminal press portion **122** is in a position to penetrate through the notched portion **141** of the fixed terminal **14**. Therefore, when the slider **12** is pressed, the terminal press portion **122** hits the upper face of the movable terminal **15** below it to press down the movable terminal **15**, without making contact with the fixed terminal **14**. At this time, the movable terminal **15** functions as a cantilever spring with the support portion **11b4** as a fixed end and the end on the bent portion **151** side as a free end as illustrated in FIG. **6**. That is, as illustrated in FIG. **6**, the bent portion **151** of the movable terminal **15** is pressed down by the terminal press portion **122** of the slider **12** to have the tip end sinking downward, so that the bent portions **142** of the fixed terminal **14** and the bent portion **151** of the movable terminal **15** are separated.

For example, the folded portion **14a** is connected to a higher voltage side of a power source and the folded portion **15a** to a lower voltage side of the power source and a signal for detection is flown from the power source (not shown), thereby enabling detection of a predetermined current value because the bent portions **142** of the fixed terminal **14** and the bent portion **151** of the movable terminal **15** are in a contact state when the slider **12** is in the initial state. In contrast, when the slider **12** is pressed down by a tongue plate (not shown) to be in a latched state, the bent portions **142** of the fixed terminal **14** and the bent portion **151** of the movable terminal **15** are separated, so that a current value is not detected. Accordingly, depending on whether or not a current value is detected, it is possible to determine whether the slider **12** is in the initial state or in the latched state.

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Thus, the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment has the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** equipped with the bent portions **142** and **151** in a hook shape and the contact point of both terminals adjusted to be placed on the slopes (contact surfaces) of the bent portions, so that relative to vertically downward movement of the end of the movable terminal **15** on the free end side, it is possible to greatly shift the contact point position while remaining in a state in which the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** are in contact. While the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment is configured in such a manner that the contact surfaces of both terminals make an angle of approximately 45° relative to the horizontal plane, the angle of the contact surfaces is not limited and the contact surfaces may be provided with a certain inclination relative to the horizontal plane.

With reference to FIG. 7, for a case where a foreign matter enters a contact point of the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** in the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment, a consideration is given below to a contact point movement distance required to remove the foreign matter from the contact point. FIG. 7 is a set of drawings illustrating changes in the contact point position of the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** associated with movement of the terminal press portion **122**. FIG. 7A is a drawing illustrating a contact point position when the slider **12** is in the initial state. FIG. 7B is a drawing illustrating a contact point position in a state immediately before the slider **12** is pressed down to separate the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15**. FIG. 7C is a drawing illustrating a state in which the slider **12** is fully pressed down to separate the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15**. FIG. 7D is an enlarged view of the vicinity of the contact point position in FIG. 7B. When the slider **12** is not pressed down as illustrated in FIG. 7A, the fixed terminal **14** makes contact with the movable terminal **15** in a first contact point **140-1**. When the slider **12** is pressed down and the lower end of the terminal press portion **122** presses down the middle of the movable terminal **15**, a frictional force is generated in the first contact point **140-1** of the fixed terminal **14**, and the fixed terminal **14** is pulled down slightly along with the movable terminal **15**. When the force to press down the terminal press portion **122** becomes greater than the frictional force, the fixed terminal **14** starts sliding on the movable terminal **15**. The fixed terminal **14** slides on the movable terminal **15**, thereby displacing the position of the contact point downward. As illustrated in FIG. 7B, in a state immediately before the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** are separated, the contact point of the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** is defined as a second contact point **140-2**. As illustrated in FIG. 7D, the first contact point **140-1** and the second contact point **140-2** are assumed to be in positions separated by a distance x . The distance x may also be considered as a distance where the fixed terminal **14** has slid on the movable terminal **15**. When the distance x is set appropriately, it is possible to effectively remove a minute foreign matter (dirt, dust, and the like) that has entered the vicinity of the contact point. As a result of considering both a general size of a foreign matter and the structural properties of the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch of the present embodiment, it was found that a foreign matter may be removed sufficiently by setting the distance x to approximately 0.14 mm. Since a greater effect of removing a foreign matter may be expected from a greater distance x , the distance x may be 0.14 mm or more.

It is also possible to define the first contact point **140-1** and the second contact point **140-2** described above in another method. There may be a state in which the terminal press

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portion **122** is pressed down deeply and the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** are separated (latched state). Then, when the tongue plate is released and the terminal press portion **122** moves upward by the elastic force of the spring **13**, the end of the movable terminal **15** on the free end side returns upward by the elastic force of itself. In this process, the bent portions **142** of the fixed terminal **14** make contact with the bent portion **151** of the movable terminal **15** again. The contact point of the fixed terminal **14** with the movable terminal **15** at the moment of contact is defined as the second contact point **140-2**. After that, while the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** jostle each other in the contact point, the fixed terminal **14** slides on the movable terminal **15** due to the elastic force of the movable terminal **15** and the elastic force of the movable terminal **15** decreases. When the elastic force of the movable terminal **15** and the frictional force in the contact point become equal, the position of a contact point is defined as the first contact point **140-1**. The distance x of the first contact point **140-1** and the second contact point **140-2** may be 0.14 mm or more similar to the above.

Thus, according to the ON/OFF detecting buckle switch **1** of the present embodiment, the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** are equipped with the bent portions **142** and **151**, thereby adjusting the contact point of both terminals to be placed on the slopes. The contact point position greatly shifts relative to the vertically downward movement of the end of the movable terminal **15** on the free end side while the fixed terminal **14** and the movable terminal **15** remain in contact. Accordingly, it is possible to effectively remove a foreign matter in the contact point portion.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

1 ON/OFF Detecting Buckle Switch

11 Case

11a Lid

11b Storage Portion

11b1 Spring Storage Portion

11b1-A Spring Position Fixing Nail

11b2 First Groove Portion

11b3 Second Groove Portion

11b4 Support Portion

11b5 Opening Portion

11c Slider Insertion Port

12 Slider

121 Tongue Plate Contact Portion

122 Terminal Press Portion

123 Collar

13 Spring

14 Fixed Terminal

14a Folded Portion

141 Notched Portion

142 Bent Portion

140-1 First Contact Point

140-2 Second Contact Point

15 Movable Terminal

15a Folded Portion

151 Bent Portion

What is claimed is:

1. An ON/OFF detecting buckle switch comprising:

a case in a housing shape;

a slider insertion port equipped in an upper face of the case;

a support portion equipped in an inner side face of the case;

a fixed terminal provided with a notched portion in one end in a strip shape and the other end fixed to the inner side face of the case;

a movable terminal in a strip shape having one area fixed to the support portion;
a slider provided with a terminal press portion that projects inside the case penetrating through the slider insertion port of the case and the notched portion of the fixed terminal, and when pressed down, presses down an end of the movable terminal;
a spring that biases the slider upward; and
bent portions in a hook shape in the notched portion of the fixed terminal and an end of the movable terminal on a free end side, wherein
when the slider is not pressed down, slopes of the bent portions of the fixed terminal and the movable terminal are contact surfaces, and the fixed terminal and the movable terminal make contact conductively, and
when the slider is pressed down, the fixed terminal and the movable terminal are separated to be in an insulated state.

2. The ON/OFF detecting buckle switch according to claim 1, wherein
if a contact area of the fixed terminal and the movable terminal is referred to as a first contact point when the slider is not pressed down, and a contact area of the fixed terminal and the movable terminal is referred to as a second contact point in a state immediately before the slider is pressed down and the fixed terminal and the movable terminal are separated, a distance of the first contact point and the second contact point is 0.14 mm or more.

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